



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW HYMENOPTERA.

BY E. T. CRESSON.

Agama albipes, n. sp.

♂.—Uniform dark honey-yellow, clothed with a long thin pale pubescence, more dense on abdomen; sparsely punctured, metathorax closely and rather coarsely reticulated; mandibles pale, with black tips and long hairs; palpi pale; antennæ yellowish-white, scape with long hairs; wings pale yellowish-hyaline, marginal cell with a fuscous cloud, rather narrow, about equal in length with the stigma, truncate at tip; second submarginal cell subtriangular, the third subquadrate, slightly narrowed beneath; legs entirely yellowish-white, clothed with a long whitish pubescence; abdomen more or less tinged with fuscous, ovate, petiolate, the petiole long, much swollen beyond the middle, strongly and rather closely punctured, the apex strongly constricted. Length 5—5½ lines.

Three ♂ specimens. Nevada.

Stizus nevadensis, n. sp.

♂.—Black; middle of face, clypeus, labrum, mandibles except tips, anterior orbits ending in two dots within the ocelli, tubercles, narrow posterior margin of prothorax, sometimes narrow line over tegulæ and a band or two spots on scutellum, both sometimes wanting, yellow; base of antennæ ferruginous; tegulate dull honey-yellow, with a yellow spot anteriorly; thorax with a very short, dense, changeable pile; wings pale yellowish-fuscous, marginal cell darker, costa more deeply tinged with yellow; legs ferruginous, sometimes more or less black at base, anterior femora beneath, four anterior tibiæ exteriorly, and base of posterior tibiæ, yellow; abdomen shining, pale yellow above, base of first segment, and basal and apical margin of all the segments narrowly black; on each side of first segment anteriorly an oblique, generally bifurcate black mark; anterior margin of second segment more or less undulate, and on each side anteriorly a rounded black spot; a short, oblique, black line on each side of second and third, and sometimes fourth, segments posteriorly; the yellow band on fifth, and sometimes fourth, deeply indented with black on each side anteriorly; six segment with a large, transverse, yellow mark; apical segment black, tipped with ferruginous, the anal spine rather long

and acute; sometimes the base of second segment is ferruginous; venter black, sometimes varied with ferruginous, a yellow band on posterior margin of second segment deeply indented laterally. three following segments with a lateral yellow line or spot. Length 10—12 lines.

Three specimens. Nevada. The prevailing color of the dorsal segments of the abdomen is pale yellow, the band occupying nearly the entire width of the segment, leaving only a narrow black margin at base and apex; the basal margin of the yellow on first segment is more or less sinuous.

Vespa occidentalis, n. sp.

♀.—Black; clypeus, mandibles except tips, large triangular mark on front, anterior orbits filling the sinus, broad posterior orbits, scape in front, large elongated mark on each side of prothorax in front of tegulæ, a triangular spot beneath wings, two large transverse spots on scutellum, band on postscutellum interrupted medially, sometimes two spots on metathorax, and generally two small spots on mesothorax posteriorly, lemon yellow; clypeus rather broader than long, with a black dot on middle, the apex broadly and rather deeply emarginated, the lateral angles prominent; eyes and base of mandibles contiguous; tegulæ yellow, pupilled with black or brown; wings pale fuscous, legs lemon-yellow, base of femora more or less black; abdomen lemon-yellow, first segment with a black spot on each side anteriorly, not enclosed, and a large triangular one on the middle; base of second and the three following segments more or less broadly black, deeply indenting the yellow medially, and with a black spot on each side of the middle; apical segment black with a large triangular black spot on each side; venter yellow, with a transverse black spot on each side, second segment broadly black at base, confluent with the lateral black spot, the yellow band occupying the apical half of this segment divided by a black medium stripe. Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

♂.—Resembles the ♀ in markings, except that the apical yellow bands on second and three following segments are much narrower and acutely indented medially and squarely on each side of the middle, the black spots not enclosed. Length 6 lines.

Three ♀ ♂ specimens. Collected in Nevada by Dr. H. C. Yarrow, and in New Mexico by Mr. Henshaw. Distinguished at once from *germanica* by the scape of antennæ being yellow beneath and by the different ornamentation of the first abdominal segment.

Agapostemon melliventris, n. sp.

♀.—Golden-green, very densely punctured, clothed with a pale ochraceous pubescence; anterior margin of clypeus, and mandibles, except tips which are black, yellow; antennæ black, scape at base and beneath pale yellow, flagellum testaceous beneath; metathorax coarsely reticulated, sometimes tinged with blue, the truncate apex enclosed by nearly semicircular carina; tegulæ pale yellow; wings pale yellowish-hyaline, nervines pale, legs yellowish with pale ochraceous pubescence, coxæ and base of femora black, more or less tinged with green; abdomen ovate, clothed above with a short pale sericeous pile, very dense at base of the segments, the fourth segment has a narrow black band across the middle and the following segments more or less tinged with black; beneath, the apical segments are more or less blackish. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Three specimens. Easily recognized by the green head and thorax and the fulvous abdomen.

Halictus trizonatus, n. sp.

♀.—Black; finely, not densely punctured, clothed with a pale griseous pubescence, more dense on face, cheeks, sides of thorax, postscutellum and sides of metathorax; scutellum shining; enclosed space at base of metathorax finely, longitudinally rugose; tegulæ brown; wings hyaline, tinged with yellow, veins honey-yellow, subcostal nerve black; legs black, with short dense griseous pubescence; abdomen rather short ovate, convex, smooth and shining, base and sides with a long thin griseous pubescence, base of second, third and fourth segments each with a broad band of short dense white pubescence; anal rima fulvous. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

One specimen. Collected in Nevada by Dr. H. C. Yarrow.

Nomia nevadensis, n. sp.

♀.—Head and thorax black, rather densely clothed with a short ochraceous pubescence; three or four basal joints of antennæ and sometimes the middle of face and clypeus, fulvous; scutellum and metathorax fulvo-ferruginous; on side of thorax the pubescence is long and dense, and short and dense on anterior part of mesothorax, on posterior margin and on postscutellum; basal space of metathorax enclosed by a well defined carina, and longitudinally rugose; tegulæ pale honey-yellow; wings yellowish, with apical margin broadly fuliginous; legs fulvous, with dense ochraceous pubescence; abdomen fulvous, apical margin of the segments depressed, pale, and fringed with ochraceous pubescence; venter fringed with long ochraceous pubescence. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

♂.—Less robust and more densely pubescent, especially on the face; posterior femora much swollen and curved, the tibiæ dilated inwardly at tip, which has a short obtuse tooth, the margin above rather deeply emarginate; middle of first and second abdominal segments deeply and transversely excavated, the third less deeply so; fourth and fifth segments except apical margin, black, the third sometimes tinged with black. Length 5—5½ lines.

Eight ♂ ♀ specimens. Collected in Nevada by Dr. H. C. Yarrow. The pubescence is doubtless much faded from being long immersed in alcohol.

Melissodes nevadensis, n. sp.

♂.—Black, densely clothed with a long ochraceous pubescence; clypeus, labrum and spot on base of mandibles white; mandibles with pale fulvous stripe to tips; antennæ reaching beyond metathorax, black, scape densely pubescent; the pubescence on legs more yellowish, shading into brown on the tarsi; abdomen clothed with short black pubescence, that on first segment entirely ochraceous, a band on base of second segment, another near apex and also near apex of third and fourth segments of short dense pale ochraceous pubescence, sometimes there are indications of a band near apex of fifth segment; venter fringed with pale pubescence. Length 6½—8 lines.

Twenty specimens. Collected in Nevada by Dr. H. C. Yarrow.

Bombus nevadensis, n. sp.

♀.—Black; thorax above and three basal segments of abdomen above, clothed with a dense yellowish pubescence; wings black or dark fuliginous, legs clothed with black pubescence. Length 9 lines.

♂.—Like the ♀ except that the pubescence of the face and head above is yellowish; the face narrower and the eyes much larger, antennæ longer, etc. Length 8 lines.

Three ♂ ♀ specimens. Collected in Nevada by Dr. H. C. Yarrow, and in Arizona by Mr. Henshaw.